



Development of Regional Joint Master Program in Maritime Environmental Protection and Management - MEP&M -

Know-how transfer to teaching staff related to MEP&M

Latest topics on marine and coastal pollution and emission of ghg from shipping, nautical tourism, coastal tourism and off-shore activities (dev.3.4.1)

Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services

Christophe Mocquet, Université Côte d'Azur (UCA-F) July 25, 2021

Virtual meeting via Zoom application

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Project no. 619239-EPP-1-2020-1-ME-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP







- First concepts
- New tools
- Ecosystem services
- Focus on coral reefs

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Sustainable development

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The concept





Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services Sustainable development

- Boulding & the Hippies: the Environment as a Resource
 - Economic & Social developments must be placed in their environmental context (Boulding 1960s)
 - « Environmental pollution and the depletion of resources are invariably the ancillaries to economic development »









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Adapted from Boulding 1966

Sustainable development

• First concepts

- Thomas Malthus 19th century
 - The prevalence of war and disease as secular material phenomena rather than acts of God
 - Human populations are capable of increasing <u>exponentially</u> and would do so as long as sufficient food and other essentials of life are available
 - Problem:

Food supply increases <u>linearly</u> >> point of crisis >> conflicts...











Sustainable development

• First concepts

- David Ricardo 19th century
 - People would initially farm the land that produces the most food for the least work
 - As population increases, farming would extend to less fertile soils requiring more labor (extensive margin)
 - Consequence:
 - Food prices increase
 - More intensive use of labor on the better land (intensive margin)











Sustainable development

- First concepts
 - Ernst Haeckel 19th century
 - Ecology = Economy of Nature
 - Investigation of the total relations of the animal both to its inorganic and to its organic environment including above all, its friendly and inimical relations with humans







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Sustainable development

- First concepts
 - Vilfredo Pareto 19/20th century
 - Well-being criteria of Pareto
 - A situation is Pareto-optimal when one cannot increase the well-being of an agent without reducing that of an other
 - Evaluation of the collective optimality of a given situation











Sustainable development

• First concepts

- Arthur Cecil Pigou 20th century
 - Externalities
 - Phenomenon that is external to markets and hence should not affect how markets operate when in fact it should
 - Internalizing a cost that was previously external to the market affects how the market operates





Noise pollution



Collapsing fish stocks









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Sustainable development

First concepts

- Arthur Cecil Pigou 20th century
 - Externalities
 - When the actions of an agent influence the well-being of an other agent, without going through a market
 - Not desired, not necessary
 - Can be negative or positive





Noise pollution















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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services Sustainable development

First concepts

The Tragedy of the Commons Foster Loyd (19th century), Hardin (1960s)

Example: 4 milk producers with 1 cow Field capaciy: 20/n L/day/cow 4 cows >> 5L/cow

If a producer adds a new cow >> 4L/cow The other will do the same to compensate >> impacts everybody



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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services Sustainable development

- First concepts
 - The Tragedy of the Commons Foster Loyd (19th century), Hardin (1960s)



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Sustainable development

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New tools

Sustainable development

SUSTAINABLE G ALS







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Sustainable development



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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services
Sustainable development

Green finance

= Any financial instrument or investment

equity, debt, grant, purchase & sale or risk management tool

for example: green bound, investment guarantee, insurance product or commodity, credit or interest rate derivative, etc.

issued under contract

to a firm, facility, person, project or agency, public or private

in exchange for the delivery of positive environmental externalities result in the creation of transferrable property rights

recognised within international, regional, national and sub-national legal frameworks.









Sustainable development

Green finance

Global insured catastrophe losses

(left-hand scale: USD billions in 2018; right-hand scale: percentages)

- Earthquake/tsunami
- Weather-related catastrophes
- Man-made disasters



Global green bond market, by country

ssuance by country/region; Amount outstanding in USD









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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services
Sustainable development

Green finance





OECD



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Sustainable development

Carbon market (ETS)



SOURCE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC

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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services
Sustainable development

Carbon market (ETS)

KEY STATISTICS ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL CARBON PRICING INITIATIVE(S)

64 Carbon Pricing initiatives implemented

National Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

35 Subnational Jurisdictions are covered by the initiatives selected

In 2021, these initiatives would cover **11.65 GtCO₂e**, representing **21.5%** of global GHG emissions





Worldbank.org



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Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services
Sustainable development

Carbon market (ETS)













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pilot site of Paimpol-Bréhat (France), DCNS and OpenHydro installed in 2015 two 16-metres tidal turbines on behalf of EDF







Sustainable development: from Hippies to Ecosystem Services A valuable Environment

- The Environment is a Resource
 - Economic & Social developments must be placed in their environmental context (Boulding 1966)
 - «Environmental pollution and the depletion of resources are invariably the ancillaries to economic development »









- Benefits we gain from nature
 - 4 groups
 - Supporting services
 - Provisioning services
 - Regulating services
 - Cultural services
 - Barely impossible to quantify entirely
 - 'The total value of biodiversity is infinite, so having debate about what is the total value of nature is actually pointless because we can't live without it'. (Salles 2011)
 - between US\$16-54 trillion per year, with an average of US\$33 trillion per year (Constanza et al. 1997, Nature)







Supporting services

- necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services
 - Eg: nutrient recycling, primary production and soil formation.
 - Allow ecosystems to provide food supply, flood regulation, water purification...









- Provisioning services
 - Products directly obtained from ecosystems



- Land and seafood, game, crops, wild foods, and spices
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Raw materials

• lumber, skins, fuel wood, organic matter, fodder, and fertilizer



Genetic resources

• crop improvement genes, health care



Water





Medicinal resources

• pharmaceuticals, chemical models, test and assay organisms



- Energy
 - hydropower, biomass fuels



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- Regulating services
 - Benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes
 - Carbon sequestration and climate regulation
 - Waste decomposition and detoxification
 - Purification of water and air
 - Pest and disease control



Cultural services

• Nonmaterial benefits through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences



cultural

• use of nature as motif in books, film, painting, folklore, national symbols, architect, advertising, etc.



• spiritual and historical

• use of nature for religious or heritage value or natural



recreational experiences

• ecotourism, outdoor sports, and recreation



• science and education

• use of natural systems for school excursions, and scientific discovery







Points of view

Avoided cost

• avoid costs that would have been incurred in the absence of those services

Replacement cost

• could be replaced with man-made systems

• Factor income

• enhancement of incomes

• Travel cost

• may require travel, whose costs can reflect the implied value of the service









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Waste treatment by wetland habitats avoids health costs Constructed floating treatment wetland (BioHaven®), Florida

Pallin

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improved water quality increases the commercial take of a fishery and improves the income of fishers Bengladesh, photo WorldFish Center



value of ecotourism experience is at least what a visitor is willing to pay to get there Mexico, photo Nation of Change



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- Points of view (2)
 - Hedonic pricing
 - may be reflected in the prices people will pay for associated goods
 - Contingent valuation
 - may be elicited by posing hypothetical scenarios that involve some valuation of alternatives







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coastal housing prices exceed that of inland homes Saint Jean Cap Ferrat, France

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visitors willing to pay for increased access to national parks Yosemite National Park, USA





• What is Coral?

- Symbiotic association with microalgae
- Coral provides protection
- Algae provides food and color











- What is Coral?
 - Require very specific habitats
 - Temperature
 relatively warm
 - Salinity normal levels (35ppt)
 - Depth
 less than 100-150m (around 30 feet)
 - *Light* Algae need light to survive
 - Waves

- they like big waves!
- remove silts + brings more oxygen





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500 000 000+ people rely on coral reefs for food, coastal protection, and livelihoods

Wilkinson, C. (ed.) 2004. Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2004. Volume 1. Australian Institute of Marine Science. Townsville, Queensland, Australia. 301 p.

More than **150,000** km of shoreline in **100** countries and territories receive some protection from

Burke, L., K. Reytar, M. Spalding, and A. Perry. 2011. Reefs at Risk Revisited. Washington, D.C., World Resources Institute (WRI), The Nature Conservancy, WorldFish Center, International Coral Reef Action Network, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network,

850 000 000 people live within 100 km of coral reefs.

Burke, L., K. Reytar, M. Spalding, and A. Perry. 2011. Reefs at Risk Revisited. Washington, D.C., World Resources Institute (WRI), The Nature Conservancy, WorldFish Center, International Coral Reef Action Network, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, 114p.

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In developing countries, coral reefs contribute about **1/4** of the total fish catch, providing food to an estimated **1000 000 000** people in Asia alone

Moore, F. and B. Best. 2001. Coral Reef Crisis: Causes and Consequences. In: Papers Presented at a Symposium held at the 2001 Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



Biodiversity hotspot



Burke, L., D. Bryant, J. McManus, and M. Spalding. 2008 Reefs at Risk. World Resources Institute (WRI):









Protection to coastline



- absorb energy of ocean waves
- reduce erosion of shoreline
- reduce storm damage
- reduce flooding









The Coral Reef case study

• Fisheries



- Food
 Industrial, artisanal, subsistence
- Ornamental
- Game









Tourism & Recreation



- Cultural service
- Millions of divers and tourists per year









The Coral Reef case study

Biotechnology



HOME DISCOVERY R&D



MARKET POTENTIAL

Oceanyx's first two lead candidates, largazole and apratoxin S4, that selectively target Cla

- Bioprospecting
- Coral reef is the medicine cabinet of the 21th century









Economic resource







Annual value of coral reefs services in the Carribeans





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Economic resource





\$ 130,000 per hectare average worldwide (up to \$ 1.2 million)

Conservation International. 2008. Economic Values of Coral Reefs, Mangroves, and Seagrasses: A Global Compilation. Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA

Annual value of coral reefs services worldwide (\$ /hectare /year)





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Economic resource





\$ 130,000 per hectare average worldwide (up to \$ 1.2 million)

Conservation International. 2008. Economic Values of Coral Reefs, Mangroves, and Seagrasses: A Global Compilation. Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA



From Ploeg, Sander & Groot, Dolf & Wang, Yafei. (2010). The TEEB Valuation Database: overview of structure, data and results.







• Economic resource



\$30 billion per year net benefice worldwide

Diversitas. "What Are Coral Reef Services Worth? \$130,000 To \$1.2 Million Per Hectare, Per Year." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 28 October 2009

Annual value of coral reefs services worldwide (\$ billion/year)





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